e-Catalyst
U.S. Army Soldier and Biological Chemical Command

In This Issue

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Command Focus

New Army Recruiting Campaign Includes SBCCOM— Sgt. Joe Patterson on Nationwide Posters

The Army is phasing out its 20-year-old recruitment slogan, "Be All That You Can Be," and replacing it with a new campaign, of which one of our own SBCCOM soldiers is a focal point. The new slogan, “An Army of One,” which Secretary of the Army Louis Caldera introduced at the Pentagon on January 10, is backed by an expenditure of more than $150 million and underscores the importance of individuals in a unified effort.

Managing the new Army advertising campaign is Chicago-based advertising agency, Leo Burnett. Upon winning the contract, teams of account managers from Leo Burnett traveled to Army installations around the country on a "greening" tour to familiarize themselves with the many components and capabilities of the Army. Led by representatives of the Army's recruiting command, the ad representatives visited West Point, Ft. Lewis and SBCCOM's Natick facility, among other locations. The Natick facility was chosen to represent AMC's research and development services. Various technologies and products were demonstrated, including camouflage, parachute and Warrior 2025.

The Warrior 2025 suit is an Army project that looks toward the future and maximizes emerging technologies for soldier use. The outfit contains new systems that enhance soldier lethality and survivability and are targeted to be in active use by the year 2025. Sgt. Joe Patterson, who is assigned to our Operational Forces Interface Group, demonstrated the product for the Leo Burnett representatives. The representatives found the 2025 outfit to be very different, and an excellent example of the Army's unique vision of the future. As a result, they selected Sgt. Patterson to travel to their Chicago headquarters for further demonstrations and, ultimately, to appear in the new Army print campaign. Patterson is featured on promotional posters and print advertisements.

Sgt. Joe Patterson of SBCCOM models a "future Warrior" ensemble for the new "Army of One" recruiting campaign.

"I am tremendously inspired by this new campaign and feel as if we are conveying a more accurate view of the men and women who comprise our Army," Secretary Caldera said upon announcing the new slogan. Caldera added that it "speaks to the individual strengths of each soldier and their part within the overall Army force."

The nationwide print and television ad campaign will hinge on the message, "An Army of One," and will promote the http://goarmy.com website. While the Army reached its recruiting goals last year with the long standing commercial, the recruiting command believes that a change will help them continue to reach their goals in the future.

The old "Be All That You Can Be" slogan has been hailed by advertising executives as one of the most successful advertising lines of the past decade. The Army has high hopes that "An Army of One" will continue that tradition. The first of the series of new commercials aired on January 11 during NBC's "Friends," a top twenty show that draws within the demographic the Army is targeting. The print campaign also recently made its debut across the nation. The new slogan and image represent a major step towards the Army's future, and SBCCOM is honored to be among those commands featured as leading the way into the 21st century. Look for our man Joe Patterson at a recruiting office near you!

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SBCCOM on Presidential Inauguration Public Safety Team

In the shortest preparation time for one of the highest-profile inaugurations in years, many elements of SBCCOM and its sister agencies in the Department of Defense (DoD) pulled together to provide planning and on-scene support in the Washington D.C. area in case of a public safety emergency incident. The Chemical Biological Rapid Response Team (CB-RRT), headquartered at SBCCOM, supported this year's Presidential Inauguration on January 20th with Chemical/Biological technical experts, a robust information management system and a mechanism to coordinate DoD chemical and biological response and assistance assets.

"The expertise of the SBCCOM team, from the subject matter experts in the laboratory, to the soldiers and civilians delivering our services in the field, is an important force behind the scenes at one of our nation's most important events," reflected Maj. Gen. John Doesburg, Commander of SBCCOM. The CB-RRT became an official part of the U.S. government response structure in 1997 through legislation. "In three years we have built a viable prevention, mitigation, response and recovery capability for the DoD in support of civilian officials under duress and military installations under attack," Doesburg stated.

Planning for this event began in November, with several interagency meetings to discuss the types of support the CB-RRT could provide to Federal agencies for the Inauguration. After querying CB-RRT partner organizations on the availability of their personnel and facilities, a preliminary plan was formed that would cover the time frame from 17–22 January. The Deployable Communications System and the Deployable Response and Graphics Operations Network were tuned to support the event. These systems provided the CB-RRT with both on-scene operations support and reachback capability to the SBCCOM Operations Center and connectivity to two other command and control nodes. Following the final vote certification, court decisions and specific event plan decisions, the CB-RRT members finalized their detailed plans.

Additionally, the SBCCOM Forensic Analytical Center provided chemical agent deployable laboratory analysis capability to the FBI, and the Technical Escort Unit provided a National Response Team and several assessment teams to the U.S. Secret Service.

The 2001 Presidential Inauguration support leveraged all the experiences gained from previous CB-RRT deployments, extending back to the Denver Summit of the Eight in 1997, to provide timely, pertinent and professional chemical/biological technical assistance for both crisis and consequence managers. This model will continue to serve as the blueprint for future missions, to include the 2001 National Boy Scout Jamboree and the 2002 Winter Olympic Games.

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In The News

Salem Named Congressional Science Fellow

Dr. Harry Salem, long-time toxicologist and member of the Society of Toxicology, was selected to serve as the 2001 Congressional Science Fellow of the Society of Toxicology. Dr. Salem is currently Chief Scientist at the Edgewood Chemical Biological Center. Salem frequently works with a range of federal agencies and departments and currently serves as the DoD representative on the Interagency Coordinating Committee for the Validation of Alternative Methods and the Interagency Committee on Neurotoxicology.

Fortune 50 Company and SBCCOM to Conduct Ground Breaking Study

SBCCOM's Molecular Engineering Team was selected by Gillette to be one of three partner laboratories conducting a toxicology validation study of Gillette's Corneal Epithelial Cell (CEC) Assay. This is an in vitro cell culture assay that can be used to test chemicals for ocular toxicity. A validation study is a major step in the process of gaining acceptance by the interagency coordinating committee for the validation of alternative methods and, subsequently, regulatory acceptance. This could be the first ever-approved in vitro assay for ocular toxicity. Gillette's choice of SBCCOM to conduct this study is recognition, within a community of advanced researchers, of the Command's technical excellence. As one of only three laboratories in the world certified to perform the CEC assay, SBCCOM is uniquely positioned to expand its role in vitro toxicity testing, enhancing program generated revenue and reducing animal use.

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Ready and Responsive ... Full Service Command on the Ground at Rocky Mountain Arsenal

SBCCOM recently sent various key emergency response assets to the Rocky Mountain Arsenal (RMA), near Denver Colorado, to assist experts who are working to dispose of six sarin bomblets. Workers at the arsenal, one of the many U.S. sites for which SBCCOM is responsible, discovered the grapefruit-sized bomblets on RMA grounds in October 2000.

The bomblets, filled with sarin gas, need to be detonated, neutralized and disposed of properly. The Army's Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization (PMCD) and SBCCOM are providing equipment and expertise that will allow the safe disposal of the bomblets. "Our top priority has been and remains safety—safety to the public, safety to the workers and protection of the environment," stated Maj. Gen. John Doesburg, Commander of SBCCOM. "The folks in Colorado can rest assured that we have world's experts in chemical weapons disposal doing everything they can to dispose of these bomblets as safely and expeditiously as possible."

The Army has two simple criteria for destruction of these bomblets. The first is to use technologies proven effective on safely destroying Sarin liquid. The second is to offer the maximum amount of protection for the site's employees, destruction experts and neighboring communities. The Army will implement any action plan that meets these criteria and, in fact, has already submitted destruction plans for approval that adequately reach these goals.

The Army is using proven technology that was designed specifically to destroy these types of chemical munitions. The Explosive Destruction System (EDS) from PMCD, for example, was among those pieces of Army technology sent to RMA. As part of the environmental stewardship commitment made by Maj. Gen. Doesburg and General Coburn, Commander of the Army Materiel Command, in their last visit with the Governor, the EDS was flown to the site in December. The EDS had just finished extensive testing in England, where it neutralized more than a pound of sarin from 38 weapons. The 50-gallon stainless steel containment vessel, with its 2-inch-thick steel housing, can withstand blasts of up to a pound of dynamite—far more than the bomblets' 2-ounce charge. The nine-ton trailer-mounted system is capable of detonating the devices in containment, neutralizing the chemical agent and the physical remains, and draining the end product into hazardous waste containers.

The Deployable Communications System (DCS) is completely mobile and self-contained.

The Deployable Communications System (DCS), also sent to RMA, is a data and voice integrated mobile communications system that uses satellite links to connect anywhere in the

U.S. without concern for local, regional or national landline disruptions. It can also utilize and supplement existing military and civilian networks by connecting to their infrastructures to provide complete reachback and communications capabilities in the field. The DCS is self-contained, completely and quickly mobile—is built on the chassis of Humvees—and can be independent of conventional telephone and computer networks in the event of any complication that would sever lines of communication between headquarters and the field. It will be on-site at the RMA as long as necessary to provide daily assistance, according to Doesburg.

The Army is committed to working with EPA and state and federal regulators to ensure that it implements a safe course of action that meets all applicable state and federal laws. Doesburg stated that extensive training and walk-through rehearsals would precede the actual destruction work. "Our team has a solid work plan for the destruction of these Cold War-era bomblets. We are on schedule to begin in February." Doesburg believes SBCCOM has, again, delivered an efficient and effective response, applying its best technology and personnel, while partnering with other Army teams to realize shared goals of safety, environmental consciousness and effective elimination of the chemical threat.

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Pine Bluff Arsenal Employee Celebrates 60 Years of Service

September 6 represented a major milestone for Gene Schatz—his sixtieth year in government service. Schatz has spent more than half of his life at Pine Bluff Arsenal and has served as the arsenal's Civilian Personnel Officer since 1957.

To celebrate Schatz's accomplishment, arsenal personnel hosted a reception, which gave employees, friends and family a chance to honor him. Col. Steven Chapman, arsenal commander, congratulated Schatz and presented him with several mementos, including a letter of best wishes from President Bill Clinton. B.J. Murphy of Plans, Operations and Community Activities, and Ann McGehee and Nancy Owen of Strategic Planning, made "special" presentations in his honor.

During the reception in Creasy Auditorium, Schatz shared his secrets to surviving in a bureaucracy for 60 years. "There are three requirements. The first one is critical: Keep breathing. The second: The better things taste, the worse they are for you. Eat simple foods." The third requirement, Schatz said, "is avoid gross insubordination. You can be fired for that. In fact, that is about the only thing you can be fired for!"

Schatz is a native of Wagoner, Okla. and graduated from A&M College, now Oklahoma State University. He served two years with the Federal Security Agency before accepting employment with the arsenal in 1942. He interrupted his employment with the arsenal long enough to serve with the U.S. Navy in 1945.

Based on the numerous awards Schatz received during his service, it is apparent that his tenure and dedication have not gone unnoticed. He received the Arsenal Commander's Award in 1983, the Supervisor of the Year Award in 1985, and the Department of the Army's Decoration for Meritorious Civilian Service in 1987. In 1990, Schatz was awarded his second Bronze Laurel Leaf to the Commander's Award for Civilian Service and a certificate for 50 years of service. In addition, in 1988, the new personnel facility was officially named the "Eugene L. Schatz Personnel Center."

Ten years ago, when Schatz celebrated 50 years of government service, he said that his long-term goal was to be working when he was 80. Now that he has reached that goal, Schatz has decided to make a few short-term goals. One of those short-term goals: "Keep breathing."

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Returning Resources to the Community ... Eagles Visit Umatilla Depot

Bald eagles and peregrine falcons, which are on the endangered species list, frequently visit the Umatilla Chemical Depot during the winter months. The Depot is located in western Oregon, approximately seven miles west of Hermiston, off of Interstate 84. Its mission is to ensure the safe and secure storage of its chemical weapons stockpile. The visits by these birds and other native species are a sign that the Army's commitment to good stewardship of the environment is paying off.

Several other bird species make their home at Umatilla, including ring-necked pheasants, grouse, quail, hawks and golden eagles. The installation is an important nesting area for the long-billed curlew. The curlew spends the winter in Mexico and South America and migrates to northeastern Oregon in the spring. They usually arrive around March and return to the south around mid to late July, when their babies are big and healthy enough to fly home.

The region around the Depot is rich in ecological resources. The wildlife refuge environment helps animals, such as antelope, coyote, badger and other small mammals, flourish in an undisturbed native habitat. The chemical agent storage yard, K-Block, is located in the northern area of the Depot. The munitions are kept in earth-covered bunkers, called igloos, designed specifically for the safe storage of explosives. There are a total of 1,001 igloos at the Depot, only 89 of which store chemical weapons. The Army maintains an extensive program to regularly assess the condition of the chemical weapons stockpile to ensure continued safe storage. Trained, experienced workers regularly inspect and monitor the storage structures to detect any chemical agent leakage. This diligent effort of many decades will allow the Depot lands to one day be returned to the community for other use.

The Depot stockpile is bordered by a number of fruit orchards and farms raising cattle and producing crops, such as wheat, potatoes and corn. The U.S. Army is committed to safely storing these weapons until they are eliminated, as part of the Army's Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program. The stockpile consists of projectiles, rockets, land mines, spray tanks and bombs containing the nerve agents GB and VX. Ton containers are filled with blister agent, or mustard. Umatilla stores 3,717 tons, or 12.1 percent, of our nation's original stockpile of chemical weapons. The rest of the stockpile is stored at seven sites located across the continental U. S.